United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

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6 April 1993

TUESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

• Detailed and durable plan to resolve Haitian crisis to be presented to President Aristide and Haitian Armed Forces next week, Special Envoy Dante Caputo tells correspondents at Headquarters.

• Angolan Government and UNITA to begin United Nations-sponsored peace talks in Côte d'Ivoire on 12 April; Secretary-General's Special Representative appeals for truce and more international aid for immense human tragedy.

• Secretary-General appoints Gustave Feissel as his Deputy Special Representative for Cyprus, effective immediately; Mr. Feissel to go to Cyprus next week for meetings with leaders of two communities.

• Tens of thousands of newly displaced people are fleeing fierce fighting in western Azerbaijan and seeking sanctuary in northern part of that country, according to UNHCR.

• Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations suggest that Member States might include peace-keeping funds in their defence budgets as a means of improving ability to pay assessed contributions.

• Budget Advisory Committee recommends $300 million financing for first two months of UNOSOM II; discusses establishment of United Nations interim offices in seven former Soviet States.

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A detailed and durable plan to resolve the crisis in Haiti will be presented to President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and the Haitian Armed Forces next week, Dante Caputo, Special Envoy of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States (OAS), told correspondents today.

The plan's aims are the restoration of democracy in Haiti and the return of President Aristide, overthrown by a military coup in September 1991, Mr. Caputo said at a press conference at Headquarters today. A chronology would have to be established and guarantees for the safety of the majority of

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Haitians provided. "Haiti is a country where you can feel fear everywhere, so guarantees are essential", he said.

The plan should provide for economic development, as Haiti was threatened by instability, structural poverty and inflation, Mr. Caputo argued. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Inter-American Development Bank were meeting in Washington D.C. today and tomorrow in order to put resources "under the same umbrella," he stressed.

Tentative agreements had already been reached on some parts of the plan, but agreement would be needed on every point, Mr. Caputo stated. He went on to say that action by the General Assembly was anticipated next week, after which an additional 100 United Nations human rights observers would be deployed in Haiti. More than 100 observers, mainly from the Organization of American States (OAS), are already in the country.

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The Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) will begin peace talks under the auspices and chairmanship of the United Nations in Côte d'Ivoire on 12 April, according to a statement issued at Headquarters.

The talks will aim to restore the cease-fire and return to the full implementation of the Peace Accords signed in Bicesse in May 1991. The two parties agreed to meet after holding consultations with Margaret J. Anstee, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Angola.

Meanwhile, four thousand refugees fleeing the Angolan city of Huambo have been evacuated by helicopter from Caimbambo to Benguela and Lobito in a five-day operation organized by the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The helicopters used in the operation, which ended 4 April, flew food, blankets and medicines into Caimbambo.

Miss Anstee said the refugees were an infinitesimal part of the immense human tragedy resulting from the hostilities in Angola. She appealed for a truce or a cease-fire and for more aid from the international community to meet escalating needs in the coming months. Even if hostilities were to cease, the suffering might increase because of the disruption of food production and distribution, the destruction of infrastructure, and the huge number of displaced people, she said.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has appointed Gustave Feissel as his Deputy Special Representative for Cyprus effective immediately. The appointment is at the Assistant Secretary-General level.

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According to a statement issued at Headquarters today, Mr. Feissel, who will be the Secretary-General's resident Representative, will go to Cyprus next week to meet with the leaders of the two communities over the coming weeks. Those meetings will be held in preparation for the joint negotiations that are scheduled to resume in New York on 24 May.

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Tens of thousands of newly displaced people are fleeing the fierce fighting in western Azerbaijan and have sought sanctuary in the north of the country, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The UNHCR and other relief organizations have dispatched emergency teams to deliver urgently needed assistance to the refugees in that area.

In a press release issued at Headquarters today, the agency said an estimated 27,000 civilians were still trapped in more than 30 villages in the Kelbajar region west of the disputed enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, where a new military offensive was launched late last week. Many more, the agency said, were in imminent danger of being cut off from the rest of Azerbaijan.

The UNHCR sent two five-member teams to Armenia and Azerbaijan in early December to set up offices in both Republics. The offices, in Yerevan and Baku, represent the first emergency assistance to refugees and displaced people provided by the UNHCR in the former Soviet Union.

Armenia has absorbed at least 330,000 refugees since 1988, or about 10 per cent of its entire population. Azerbaijan is host to about 460,000 refugees and displaced.

Meanwhile, the Security Council was holding consultations on the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh this afternoon.

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Although the United Nations lacked the resources to cope with expanding crisis spots around the globe, it could not shirk its responsibilities when called upon to render assistance, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs Marrack Goulding said yesterday.

Opening the organizational session of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, he noted that increased demands on the United Nations to assume peace-keeping responsibilities had worsened the financial crisis facing the Organization. He suggested that Member States might include peace-keeping funds in their defence budgets instead of their foreign ministries' budgets as a means of improving their ability to pay assessed contributions.

Following his re-election as Chairman, Ibrahim A. Gambari of Nigeria said the Special Committee was meeting at a time when peace-keeping operations had not only dramatically increased in number, but had assumed new dimensions in the light of various regional disputes which had arisen. With that

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development, he noted, the role of the Committee had logically become vital in addressing the problems which confronted peace-keeping.

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The General Assembly should appropriate $300 million to finance the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) for its first two months, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) has told the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary). Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali had proposed that $327.2 million be appropriated for the two months.

UNOSOM II will begin to take over from the United States-led Unified Task Force on 1 May and will increase the number of United Nations troops in Somalia from 715 to 28,000.

Meanwhile, ACABQ has also begun discussing the establishment of United Nations interim offices in seven former Soviet States.

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7 April 1993

## WEDNESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Secretary-General, in Phnom Penh, announces Prince Sihanouk's decision to remain Chairman of Supreme National Council until May elections and formation of Government.

+ Security Council, in Presidential statement last night, demands immediate cessation of hostilities in Nagorno-Karabakh and withdrawal of Armenian forces from Kelbadjar district of Azerbaijan.

+ Timetables established by General Peace Agreement for Mozambique are "unrealistic" and elections originally planned for October will have to be rescheduled, according to report by Secretary-General.

+ Commander of UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina, General Philippe Morillon, warns Bosnian Serb authorities of "serious developments" that deteriorating situation in Srebrenica might provoke.

+ Security Council recommends that General Assembly admit to United Nations membership former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, which would bring to 181 total number of United Nations Member States.

+ Secretary-General recommends to Security Council that it extend mandate of United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission for further six-month period until September.

+ Secretary-General says UNITA radio attacks on Special Representative for Angola contravene Security Council resolution and prejudice forthcoming peace talks.

+ Secretary-General calls on Member States for voluntary financial contributions to United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus in shortfall of $204 million.

+ Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting begins work for United Nations International Conference on Population and Development in 1994.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today announced that, at his request, Prince Norodom Sihanouk would continue as Chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia until the elections on 23 May and the formation of the elected Assembly and Government.

United Nations forces will leave Cambodia after 22 August and Cambodians would then be responsible for solving their own problems, he told a press conference in Phnom Penh at the start of his two-day visit to the country. Asked if the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK) would be punished for the killing of three Bulgarian peace-keepers, he said the United Nations did not have an enforcement mission; the problem would have to be solved through dialogue and diplomacy.

The United Nations had several successes in Cambodia, he said, including Prince Sihanouk's leadership and support, the preparation for the elections, and the return of over 300,000 refugees to their villages. The Organization sought to provide the maximum security for its personnel and for the representatives of non-governmental organizations and the press. "We must protect them, we must help them in their mission," he said.

The Secretary-General went on to say that the concepts of peace, development and democracy were related; they were the new themes of the United Nations, which was working all over the world to reinforce them.

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The Security Council last night demanded the immediate cessation of hostilities in Nagorno-Karabakh and the withdrawal of Armenian forces from the Kelbadjar district of Azerbaijan. The Council met at the request of Azerbaijan, which in letters to the Security Council had protested the military offensive by Armenian forces in the Kelbadjar and Lachin districts of the country.

In a statement read out on its behalf by its President, Jamsheed K.A. Marker (Pakistan), the Council expressed serious concern at the deterioration of relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan. It urged the parties involved in the conflict to advance the peace process initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The Council also called for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts in the region, and asked Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to submit urgently a report on the situation.

Meanwhile, in a letter to the President of the Council, dated 3 April, Mustafa Aksin, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, said the Armenian aggression was a serious blow to Turkey's efforts to secure a peaceful solution to the conflict. He said the offensive constituted "a provocation which would have grave consequences to peace and security in a very sensitive region contiguous to Turkey".

Iran has also expressed concern over the "intensification of military operations" and killing of innocent people in the region. In a press release

issued by its Permanent Mission to the United Nations today, the Foreign Ministry of Iran called for the withdrawal of Armenian forces from the occupied territory of Azerbaijan and warned that a continuation of the "present approach" would bring about "a murky future for both countries and the Caucasus in its entirety".

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Despite some positive developments in Mozambique, it now seemed evident that many of the timetables established by the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique had "proved to be unrealistic" and that the elections originally planned for October would have to be rescheduled, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

In his report to the Security Council, dated 2 April, he welcomed the fact that the cease-fire was holding and that the parties -- the Government of Mozambique and the Mozambique National Resistence Movement (RENAMO) -- had continued to exercise restraint. He also noted the positive role of Zimbabwean and Malawian troops in Mozambique, which had contributed to keep open the transport corridors running across Mozambique to neighbouring land-locked nations.

There were however, the Secretary-General wrote, several reasons for concern, including the delay in the deployment of formed units of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ). The example of ONUMOZ demonstrated the importance of quick response by troop-contributing countries to United Nations requests -- an aspect which had become one of the crucial elements the Secretariat was usually faced with at the initial stages of many peace-keeping undertakings, he said.

With regard to the political and social life in Mozambique, the Secretary-General emphasized that it was essential that RENAMO be allowed to assume a proper role in the country's internal affairs. That problem would have to be worked out by the Mozambicans themselves, he noted, if the peace process was to succeed. He called on the parties to get together to contribute to the solution of outstanding problems, such as the timetable for the cease-fire arrangements and the assembly of troops and their demobilization.
S/25518

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** Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, General Philippe Morillon, today warned the Bosnian Serb authorities of the "serious developments" that the deteriorating situation in Srebrenica might provoke. The warning was issued upon instructions from UNPROFOR Force Commander, Lieutenant General Lars-Eric Wahlgren.

According to a statement issued today at Headquarters, General Morillon would travel to Srebrenica today. An advance party of UNPROFOR troops from

the Canadian batallion would also leave for Srebrenica early this afternoon and was expected to reach the city tomorrow morning.

Meanwhile, UNPROFOR Force Commander Wahlgren said that all three parties to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina had committed themselves to continuing the cease-fire which came into effect on 28 March, and which had generally held since.

The agreement came at a brief meeting at Sarajevo airport today, attended by delegations from all three Bosnian parties, as well as from Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

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The Security Council this morning recommended that the General Assembly admit to United Nations membership the State provisionally being referred to for all purposes within the Organization as 'the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia', pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State.

The Council took that action by adopting, without a vote, resolution 817 (1993), noting that the difference which had arisen over the name of that State needed to be resolved in the interest of maintaining peaceful relations in the region. The Council welcomed the readiness of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia to use their good offices to settle the matter and promote confidence-building measures among the parties. The parties were urged to cooperate with the Co-Chairmen to arrive at a speedy settlement of their differences.

After the adoption of the resolution, the Council President, Jamsheed K.A. Marker (Pakistan), read out a statement on behalf of Council members. He stressed that the reference in the resolution to the "former Yugoslav Republic" carried no implication whatsoever that the State concerned had any connection with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). It merely reflected the historic fact that that State had been in the past a republic of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, he said.

The admission of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will bring to 181 the total membership of the United Nations.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has recommended to the Security Council that it extend the mandate of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) for a further six-month period until September. The recommendation was contained in a new report to the Security Council outlining the activities of UNIKOM during the last six months.

In his report, the Secretary-General writes that events in January on the border between Iraq and Kuwait "have demonstrated the value of United Nations presence" there. "Considerable tension" arose in mid-January when Iraq

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proceeded to remove property from the Naval Base, Umm Qasr, which had been placed on Kuwaiti territory as a result of the newly demarcated boundary between Iraq and Kuwait. UNIKOM reacted promptly to these actions and made strong representations to the Iraqi military authorities. The Secretary-General regrets that Iraq "did not respond positively" to those démarches until member countries threatened by using force.

In a related development, Iraq has asked that an "objective appraisal" be made on whether or not the country remains in breach of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), setting the terms for the cease-fire in the Persian Gulf war. The Iraqi request was contained in a letter to the President of the Security Council, written in response to a warning by France, the Russian Federation, the United States and the United Kingdom of serious "consequences" if Iraq continued to refuse to fulfil its obligations under the resolution.

In the letter, the Iraqi Government said the statement by the four Permanent Council Members "bears no relation to the true state of affairs and uses generalities in order to mislead". Iraq therefore asked for an appraisal to be undertaken by a delegation appointed by Iraq and a delegation appointed by the four Powers in question, with the participation of the fifth Permanent Security Council member, namely China.
S/25514, S/25523

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has expressed deep concern about attacks on his Special Representative for Angola, Margaret J. Anstee, aired by a radio station run by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). He said the attacks contravened Security Council resolution 811 (1993) and were counter-productive to the peace talks due to begin on 12 April in Côte d'Ivoire, according to a statement issued by a United Nations spokesman.

The talks between UNITA and the Angolan Government will be chaired by Miss Anstee and will aim to restore the cease-fire and the full implementation of the Peace Accords signed in Bicesse in May 1991.

According to the statement, the Secretary-General said he would contact Dr. Jonas Savimbi, the leader of UNITA, to determine whether the radio attacks reflected his views and those of UNITA. He also said the attacks were all the more deplorable as they were accompanied by threats against Miss Anstee's life, and reiterated his unequivocal support for her efforts to restore the peace process.

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The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) is owed $204 million by member countries of the Organization as of mid-March -- a "highly unsatisfactory situation" which must not be allowed to continue, writes Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

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In a letter addressed to all member States, dated 25 March, he says that as a result, the United Nations has been unable to meet the claims of troop-contributing countries beyond December 1981. For the current mandate period ending 15 June, only $1.68 million has so far been pledged or received against projected expenditures estimated at some $9.5 million.

In a renewed appeal to Governments and specialized agencies for voluntary contributions for the financing of UNFICYP, Mr. Boutros-Ghali said the Force was contributing to maintaining calm in Cyprus, a condition which is clearly necessary for the ongoing efforts to negotiate a political settlement. In the present situation, he writes, it is "most unfair" that troop-contributing countries should have to absorb "such a disproportionate share" of the cost of UNFICYP.

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The Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting -- part of the regional preparations for the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in Cairo in 1994 -- has opened its proceedings in Amman, Jordan.

The five-day conference, organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the League of Arab States and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), will evaluate population-related policies and make recommendations on relevant issues in the region. It will deal with population growth, distribution and migration; the environment and development; and family planning and health.

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THURSDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Japanese United Nations volunteer murdered by "unknown individuals" in Cambodia; interpreter dies later of gun wounds; Secretary-General meets with Prime Minister of India in Bangkok.

+ Two Nigerian UNPROFOR soldiers killed and one wounded by Serb militiamen at border between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, according to United Nations spokesman.

+ Democratic People's Republic of Korea says "so-called nuclear problem" should be resolved through negotiation between itself and United States, not in "United Nations arena".

+ Security Council decides that there is "no agreement" to lift air and arms embargo against Libya imposed by Council last April.

+ Human Rights Committee considers report on Iran's compliance with International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

+ First session of Commission on Science and Technology for Development to open at Headquarters on Monday, 12 April.

+ Preparatory Committee for 1995 World Summit for Social Development to begin organizational session at Headquarters on Monday, 12 April.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, at the end of his two-day visit to Cambodia, deplored the murder this morning of a Japanese United Nations volunteer in that country by unknown individuals.

In a statement issued at Headquarters in New York, the Secretary-General said he had learned with the greatest sadness of the "most unfortunate and cruel murder" of 25 year-old Mr. Asuhito Nakata, a District Electoral Supervisor in the Kompong Thom province, who had been working for the cause of peace and democracy in Cambodia since last July. Mr. Nakata was driving a vehicle belonging to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

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(UNTAC) with his interpreter, who died later in a hospital in Bangkok from bullet wounds.

In an address to UNTAC staff today, the Secretary-General said a political and economic transformation was underway in Cambodia. Refugees had returned and five million people had registered to vote in the elections on 23 May. Investment was also returning; the international community would spend $800 million on reconstruction in Cambodia, twice as much as had been requested a year ago. The operation would be an example to similar operations around the world.

The Secretary-General paid tribute to the people -- Cambodians and non-Cambodians, military personnel and civilians -- who had given their lives in the service of UNTAC. The security situation had deteriorated in recent weeks, but the United Nations would not be intimidated by violence or threats. UNTAC was doing all it could to strengthen security and staff had a responsibility to act sensibly, he said.

The Secretary-General later left Phnom Penh for Bangkok, where he met with the Prime Minister of India. They exchanged views on the role of the United Nations in the post-Cold War Period and discussed Cambodia, Somalia and South Africa.

Yesterday, in an address to the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, the Secretary-General said UNTAC was very important for the country, the United Nations and the international community. The Organization had provided vast resources to UNTAC; the Cambodian people and their leaders had to show moderation and cooperation, and to abandon inflexible positions, in the interest of national reconciliation and renewal.

UNTAC was working to organize free and fair elections on 23 May, and to ensure that voting -- by secret ballot -- and vote-counting were carried out accurately and safely, he said. A neutral political environment was required; parties should face each other with words and ideas, not rifles.

The Secretary-General expressed regret that the party of Democratic Kampuchea had refused to fulfil its obligations under the Paris Agreements of 1991. That refusal had been deplored by the Security Council. The weight, political will and power of the international community should not be under-estimated. He went on to recall that elections had been held in Angola under international control, but the results had not been respected and the war had restarted. That tragedy should be a lesson to all.

Addressing the people of Cambodia in a television interview, the Secretary-General said Prince Norodom Sihanouk had assured him that he would support the elections and the results. The people should vote with a clear conscience for the parties of their choice, for the sake of peace and prosperity in Cambodia.

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Two Nigerian soldiers serving with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) were killed and one wounded by Serb Militiamen at the border between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina today.

According to a United Nations spokesman, the armed Serbs had demanded money from the Nigerian sentries and opened fire when the Nigerians refused to comply. The spokesman said the incident was a robbery, not a politically connected event.

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The "so-called nuclear problem" was not a matter to be discussed in the United Nations arena, but a problem that should be resolved through negotiation between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, that country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has said.

In a statement to the Security Council, the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations, Pak Gil Yon, said that while the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) had never taken issue with South Africa and Israel for developing and manufacturing nuclear weapons, the agency was raising "fictitious" issues of "nuclear suspicion" and "inconsistency" with the nuclear programme of North Korea. That was "an illegal act without validity and legal ground", he said.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea warned that it would be compelled to take "effective self-defensive measures" if the Security Council were to impose sanctions against it, the statement said.

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The Human Rights Committee, which ended its session today in New York, has been considering a report on Iran's compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Committee discussed the country's special courts, including revolutionary tribunals, punishments, such as the amputation of limbs for robbery and the death penalty for drug smuggling, and the fatwa, or religious edict, against Salman Rushdie. The situation of the Baha'i religion was also highlighted. One Committee member asserted that Iran's Islamic laws contradicted the Covenant and that "inhuman" punishments should be stopped.

Hussein Mehrpour, special envoy of the Judicature of Iran, said the Koran set forth 14 considerations for implementing physical punishments, taking into account the offender's economic situation. The death penalty had been imposed for drug smuggling because armed traffickers threatened Iran; penalties might be reduced if smuggling declined. He said Salman Rushdie had insulted Islam and Muslims, and wondered what would have happened had such blasphemy been committed against a Western religion.

Sirous Nasseri, leader of the Iranian delegation, said Iran's laws were compatible with the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; apart from

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references to Islam, its Constitution was broadly similar to other nations' Constitutions, he said.

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The Security Council has decided that there was "no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification" of the sanctions against Libya which took effect last April. The decision was made public in a statement issued following consultations by the Council this morning.

The Council imposed on 15 April last year an air and arms embargo against Libya when that country refused to cooperate in establishing responsibility for the 1988 downing of Pan Am flight 103 and UTA flight 772.

The Council is reviewing the sanctions against Libya every 120 days.

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The scientific and technological implications of sustainable development and the transfer of environmentally sound energy technologies are among the issues to be discussed at the first session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, which will be held from 12 to 23 April at Headquarters.

The mandate of the newly-established functional Commission of the Economic and Social Council includes promoting international cooperation in the field of science and technology for development. The Commission will also formulate United Nations policy guidelines relating to scientific and technological activities, stemming from the Vienna Programme of Action for Science and Technology for Development.

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The Preparatory Committee for the 1995 World Summit for Social Development will hold its organizational session at Headquarters from 12 to 16 April, to prepare the discussion of the major issues to be examined by the Summit. Those issues are: enhancement of social integration, reduction and alleviation of poverty, and expansion of productive employment.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali highlighted the importance of the Summit in his 1992 report on the work of the United Nations Organization, when he said: "I am confident that the Summit would provide leadership at the highest level for a shared world-wide commitment to put people at the centre of development and international cooperation. It would also surely act as a source of inspiration for new ideas and proposals towards the development of a more comprehensive approach to actions of the United Nations system in the social sphere."

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MONDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Secretary-General urges Angolan Government and UNITA to work for successful outcome as Côte d'Ivoire peace talks start.

+ Before leaving Asia for Europe, Secretary-General meets with Thai Foreign Minister in Bangkok and with Vietnamese President and Prime Minister in Hanoi.

+ North Atlantic Treaty Organization initiates deployment of aircraft to enforce ban on military flights over Bosnia and Herzegovina.

+ As Croats and local Serbs agree on time-table to end fighting in United Nations Protected Areas, Secretary-General recommends to Security Council that it expand UNPROFOR in Croatia by 1,100 personnel.

+ International Observer Missions in South Africa condemn "dastardly" murder of Chris Hani, Secretary-General of South African Communist Party and member of National Executive of African National Congress of South Africa.

+ As former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is admitted to membership in United Nations, Co-Chairmen on Yugoslav Conference begin negotiations to resolve outstanding differences between that country and Greece.

+ Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice opens second session in Vienna tomorrow to consider urban crime prevention and justice management concerns.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has urged the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to approach the peace talks starting today in Côte d'Ivoire "with a genuine desire and firm determination to achieve a successful outcome".

The Secretary-General said there was an urgent need for an immediate end to the fighting in Angola to create favourable conditions for dialogue and to

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allow humanitarian assistance to reach millions of innocent victims of the senseless war, according to a statement issued at Headquarters. He said the solution to the problem lay with the Angolans themselves; the international community could only provide effective assistance when the parties involved demonstrated a genuine commitment to peace.

The Secretary-General expressed his gratitude to the President of Côte d'Ivoire for his commitment to peace and democracy in Africa, and the Governments of the United States, Russian Federation and Portugal for their support for the Angolan peace process.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, ending his two-day visit to Viet Nam, today travelled to Bangkok, where he met with the Foreign Minister of Thailand before departing for Rome.

Earlier today in Hanoi, the Secretary-General had meetings with the Prime Minister and President of Viet Nam, and with United Nations representatives and intellectuals and scholars in that country. Regarding Cambodia, he told the President that the United Nations would do everything possible so that the 23 May elections would proceed as planned.

Yesterday, the Secretary-General met with Viet Nam's Minister for Foreign Affairs, with whom he discussed the situation in Cambodia and recent massacres of ethnic Vietnamese there. At a reception given by the Minister, he complimented the Government of Viet Nam for its role in post-conflict peace-building in Cambodia. In the future, he said, concrete cooperative projects, which contributed to economic and social development, would be needed not only in that country but throughout South-East Asia.

In Bangkok on Saturday, the Secretary-General met with the heads of the regional offices of the United Nations system. He told them that there was a need to strengthen cooperation between different bodies by eliminating duplication of work and by unifying the United Nations family in the field. There was also a need to coordinate plans for the Organization's fiftieth anniversary celebrations in 1995, he said.

Later the same day, Mr. Boutros-Ghali was received in audience by King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand, who expressed his support for the Secretary-General's efforts to bring peace to different parts of the world in the post-cold war era.

At a press conference in Bangkok on Friday, the Secretary-General expressed his belief that a great majority of the Cambodian population would participate in the election on 23 May. Only one party had refused to take part, and it represented only 5 or 6 per cent of the population.

The situation after the election would depend on the will of the majority, reiterated Mr. Boutros-Ghali, recalling that the United Nations mission in Cambodia would end at the end of August, If the new Government

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asked for certain additional assistance, the Organization would be ready to provide it, said the Secretary-General. However, he cautioned, such action would require the agreement of the General Assembly for financing, and that of the Security Council for even a symbolic military presence.

Addressing United Nations staff in Bangkok the same day, the Secretary-General stressed the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and other agencies and bodies had a role to play in promoting economic growth and social justice in the region.

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The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has adopted "the necessary arrangements" to ensure compliance with the ban on military flights over Bosnia and Herzegovina, which went into effect this morning.

In a letter to the United Nations, NATO Secretary-General Manfred Worner said that so far France, the Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States had offered to make aircraft available for the operation. In order to commence the enforcement on time, aircraft from France, the Netherlands and the United States had actually been deployed in the region and liaison cells had been established in Zagreb and in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the headquarters of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). UNPROFOR would also send a liaison team to the command headquarters of the NATO countries concerned.

The letter from the head of NATO was transmitted to the President of the Security Council by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

Meanwhile, the Security Council continued this afternoon consultations on a draft text concerning the tightening of the sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).
S/25567

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has recommended to the Security Council that it expand the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Croatia by some 1,100 personnel, pending a formal acceptance notice from the Croats and the local Serbs regarding UNPROFOR's mandate to assume all police functions in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPA). The recommendation follows an agreement reached in Geneva last week between the Croatian Government and local Serb authorities on a time-table to end the fighting in the UNPAs.

According to a report by the Secretary-General to the Security Council, dated 8 April, the parties have agreed to withdraw their forces to previous positions, within five days of the cessation of hostilities. The Security Council had called for such an agreement under resolution 802 (1993), adopted earlier this year, as a condition for the expansion of UNPROFOR.

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Also under the agreement, UNPROFOR will fulfil exclusively all police functions in the areas concerned during an interim period and will re-establish and strengthen its military and police presence in each area from which the Croatian Government's forces are to withdraw.

In a separate development, Bosnia and Herzegovina has asked that the mandate of UNPROFOR be expanded to include the towns of Goradze and Zepa, as well as Srebrenica if necessary, to better facilitate the effective and practical delivery of humanitarian relief. In a letter to the Council President last week, Bosnian Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic said the Serb forces were continuing their blockade preventing food, medicine and clothing to reach the starving population of eastern Bosnia.
S/25555

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The International Observer Missions in South Africa have condemned the "dastardly" murder of Chris Hani, Secretary-General of the South African Communist Party and member of the National Executive of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC).

According to a press release issued at Headquarters, the observer missions of the United Nations, the Commonwealth, the European Community and the ANC appealed to all South Africans to stay calm and to refrain from further violence which might undermine ongoing multi-party negotiations. They said Mr. Hani's contribution to the struggle against apartheid and to the peace process would always be remembered.

* * *

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has been admitted to membership in the United Nations bringing to 181 the total number of United Nations member countries. The General Assembly admitted the country last week as recommended by the Security Council.

The President of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kiro Gligorov, told the Assembly that his country had been the only republic of former Yugoslavia to have gained its independence peacefully, and was the only one that had not participated in "the inter-ethnic and religious bloodshed which has senselessly spread over the region".

The two Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on former Yugoslavia, Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance, have begun negotiations to resolve outstanding differences between Greece and Macedonia, as called for by the Security Council. They met this morning with the Greek Foreign Minister and later with the Macedonian Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Foreign Minister.

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The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice opens its second session in Vienna tomorrow to consider such crime-related topics as urban crime prevention and justice management concerns.

Among other themes assigned to the commission by the Economic and Social Council for the period 1992 to 1996 are: transnational crime, the role of criminal law in protecting the environment, urban crime prevention and efforts to improve the administration of criminal justice. In addition, the Commission will consider the impact of organized crime on society at large, the control of the proceeds of crime and activities carried out in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice by the United Nations system and relevant organizations.

During the 2-week session, the Commission will begin discussing how to identify the most practical course of action to be followed to render the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme fully operational. The Commission will also consider the use and application of existing United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice as well as preparations for the 1995 Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1370
13 April 1993

TUESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Secretary-General and UNHCR appeal for aid for former Yugoslavia as food stocks dwindle; UNPROFOR reports 56 people killed by shelling in Srebrenica; Force Commander says United Nations must be allowed to deploy troops and observers.

+ Secretary-General condemns assassination of Cris Hani of South African ANC and appeals to all parties to maintain commitment to democratic elections; Security Council and Anti-Apartheid Committee, in separate statements, underscore need to end violence and pursue negotiations.

+ Upon arrival in Rome, Secretary-General meets with Foreign Minister of Algeria for discussion of Western Sahara and Libya, as well as other African States where United Nations is currently involved.

+ Time is ripe for social development, representative of Denmark tells planning Committee for 1995 World Social Summit.

+ International Atomic Energy Agency to send fact-finding mission to Tomsk nuclear facility.

+ International Fund for Agricultural Development Executive Board ends two-day session after approving 11 new projects for Africa, Latin America and the Near East.

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Warning that emergency supplies for refugees and displaced people would run out within days, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has appealed to the international community for food donations to prevent starvation in the former Yugoslavia.

He said yesterday that not enough food or funding had been provided for the former Yugoslavia despite several conferences and many appeals. A breakdown in the food supply pipeline for the remainder of April was inevitable, he warned.

(more)



For information media--not an official record

In a similar appeal, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Sadako Ogata, said donations were needed to keep more than 3.8 million people alive. In a letter to the foreign ministers of major donor nations, she cautioned that food stocks in the former Yugoslavia would run out within days unless substantial pledges were made immediately, according to a statement issued by the UNHCR today.

Ms. Ogata expressed alarm at the inadequacy of the resources being made available by the international community, saying that in Bosnia and Herzegovina alone, 2.3 million people depended on international assistance for survival.

According to the statement, the UNHCR now has only three-and-a-half days worth of food stocks in warehouses outside Bosnia and Herzegovina, and two weeks worth of food for the humanitarian airlift to Sarajevo. More than 183,000 metric tons of food are needed in the former Yugoslavia from 1 April until the end of June, but only 51 per cent of that amount has been pledged to date. UNHCR needs at least $37 million a month for humanitarian operations there, not including food costs, but has only $20 million available for April and nothing for May or June.

Meanwhile, United Nations military observers in Bosnia and Herzegovina have reported that at least 56 people had been killed and 106 wounded by shelling in Srebrenica yesterday afternoon, according to a press release issued by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) today. Force Commander General Lars-Eric Wahlgren said it was imperative that both parties to the conflict allow the United Nations to deploy its troops and observers in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina.

General Wahlgren had called Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic to alert him to the situation in Srebrenica, asking that he assist efforts to end a "disastrous and rapidly deteriorating situation", the statement said. General Wahlgren also wrote to the Serbian military authorities in Belgrade and Pale, saying that the shelling contrasted starkly with assurances from General Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian Serb commander, that he would continue the cease-fire and work towards a peaceful resolution of the situation.

UNPROFOR's Deputy Chief of Mission, Cedric Thornberry, described the shelling as a clear violation of international law prohibiting attacks on civilian targets. "It is an atrocity," he said.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, in a statement issued today, said that he was "deeply chocked and saddened by the tragic assassination" of Chris Hani, leader of the South African Communist Party and National Executive Member of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) on Saturday, 10 April.

The Secretary-General condemned the "senseless act of violence", which was aimed at disrupting the peace process in South Africa. He appealed to all

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parties not to allow this incident to derail the multi-party constitutional negotiations but instead to maintain their commitment to achieving a successful conclusion of the talks as soon as possible.

Concerned at the possible escalation of violence, the Secretary-General called upon all South Africans to remain calm and to desist from any actions which might aggravate an already tense situation.

Last night, the Security Council also underscored the urgent need to end violence and to proceed with negotiations for a united, non-racial and deomcratic South Africa.

In a statement read out on its behalf, Council President Jamsheed K.A. Marker (Pakistan) said the talks must not be held hostage by the perpetrators of violence. He reaffirmed the Council's support for efforts towards a peaceful transition to a non-racial democracy in South Africa.

In a related development, the Special Committee against Apartheid has appealed to all South Africans not to allow the assassination to disrupt the process of peaceful change. In a statement issued by its Chairman, Ibrahim A. Gambari of Nigeria, the Special Committee said that the crime had been calculated to derail the renewed multiparty talks which had begun less than two weeks before with the unprecedented participation of 26 political parties and organizations.

* * *

Upon his arrival in Rome this morning, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali met with the Foreign Minister of Algeria for a discussion of Western Sahara and Libya, as well as other African States where the United Nations is currently involved.

According to a United Nations spokesman, the Secretary-General will travel to Turin tomorrow to visit the International Labour Organisation (ILO) training centre there. In the afternoon, he will return to Rome for meetings with the President of the Italian Senate.

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The time was ripe for the international community to put social development at the top of the international agenda, the representative of Denmark told the Preparatory Committee for the 1995 World Summit for Social Development this morning.

Speaking on behalf of the European Community, Bent Haakonsen, Denmark's representative, whose country will host the World Summit, said the event would provide an opportunity to put people at the centre of development and a common framework for the activities of the United Nations. Those activities, in particular with regard to women, children, the young and elderly, as well as the handicapped and other disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, must be reviewed by the Summit and its preparatory process.

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A three-member team of experts will travel to Tomsk, Russian Federation, tomorrow to review the situation at the Tomsk-7 nuclear facility and the surrounding area following last week's accident, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) announced today.

The members of the team are: Abel Gonzales, Deputy Director, Division of Nuclear Safety, IAEA; Burton Bennett, Secretary of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation; and Geoffrey Webb, Board Secretary of the National Radiological Protection Board of the United Kingdom.

* * *

The Executive Board of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has ended a two-day session in Rome, having approved 11 new projects for a total cost of more than $197 million.

The new projects, which will be supported by IFAD loans of more than $122 million, will benefit more than 2.2 million people in developing countries in Africa, Latin America and the Near East.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1371
14 April 1993

WEDNESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

• Security Council urges Mozambican Government and RENAMO to finalize "precise timetable" for demobilization of armed troops, formation of new unified armed forces and holding of elections; strongly urges both sides to guarantee ONUMOZ's freedom of movement and verification capabilities.

• France, Spain, United Kingdom and United States call for tightened sanctions against Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) if Bosnian Serbs do not sign peace plan; Lord Owen to travel to Skojpe and Athens for talks between Greece and former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

• Secretary-General, in Italy, tells staff of ILO International Training Centre that their efforts and responsibilities have "crucial importance" for development and international cooperation.

• UNHCR launches airlift to aid 50,000 people displaced by fighting in Azerbaijan.

• Cyprus protests killing of National Guard in buffer zone of Nicosia by Turkish soldier; says incident could affect resumption of 24 May negotiations on solution of Cyprus problem.

• Party of Democratic Kampuchea has allegedly left its compound in Phnom Penh due to security considerations, according to UNTAC spokesman.

• Some 900,000 displaced people in Rwanda to face major humanitarian catastrophe if immediate needs are not met, warns International Committee of Red Cross.

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The Security Council this afternoon urged the Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistence Movement (RENAMO) to finalize, in consultation with the Secretary-General, "the precise timetable" for the full

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For information media--not an official record

implementation of the General Peace Agreement. That agreement calls for the parties to assemble and demobilize their armed troops, to form new unified armed forces and to hold elections.

In resolution 818 (1993) adopted unanimously, the Council also stressed the importance of facilitating the free, efficient and effective operation of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ). That could be achieved by the early signature of the status of forces agreement between the Government of Mozambique and the United Nations.

The Council strongly appealed to RENAMO and the Government to allow an investigation of all cease-fire violations and to ensure freedom of movement of people and goods. It also welcomed the initiative of both parties to convene as soon as possible a meeting between the Mozambican President and the President of RENAMO to address major issues pertaining to peace in Mozambique.

In his report to the Council, dated 2 April, the Secretary-General stated that the elections originally planned for October would have to be rescheduled. He also expressed concern over the delay in the deployment of formed units of ONUMOZ. The example of ONUMOZ, he wrote, demonstrated the importance of a quick response by troop-contributing countries to United Nations requests.

* * *

The Bosnian Serbs must sign the peace plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina and end all military attacks, the Permanent Representatives of France, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States to the United Nations have said in a letter, dated 12 April, to the Security Council President. The four countries said that if the Bosnian Serbs implement the plan in good faith, sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) might be lifted; otherwise, sanctions should be tightened and the country isolated.

A draft resolution detailing these options -- co-sponsored by France, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States and five other Council members -- has been circulating among the Council's members. However, action on its adoption has been postponed at the request of the Russian Federation, according to the letter. The resolution should be voted on, without a compliance period, before the end of the month if the Bosnian Serbs do not sign the peace plan, the letter suggests.

Meanwhile, Lord Owen, Co-Chairman of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, left New York for London this evening, where he would meet Reginald Bartholomew, the United States Special Envoy, and Vitaliy Churkin, the Special Envoy of the Russian Federation.

According to spokesman Fred Eckhard, Lord Owen was also expected to visit Skopje on 22 April and Athens on 23 April for talks between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

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The efforts and responsibilities of the International Labour Organization (ILO) had "crucial importance" for development and international cooperation, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today told the staff of the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization (ILO). He left Rome this morning to address the Centre's Staff and course participants in the Italian city of Turin.

The Secretary-General went on to say that the Centre was an important instrument for facing the challenges of the twenty-first century through training programmes related to development, peace-keeping and human rights activities of the United Nations system.

The training activities of the ILO Turin Centre, which was established in 1965, are designed in response to the priority needs of member States. From the technical and vocational training it offered in the earlier years, it now focuses on the training of managers and executives.

While in Turin, Mr. Boutros-Ghali met with Michel Hansenne, Director General of the ILO. After his return to Rome later in the day, the Secretary-General met with the President of the Italian Senate, Giovanni Spadolini.

* * *

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) today launched an emergency airlift to supply some 50,000 people displaced by fierce fighting in the Kelbajar region of Azerbaijan, according to a statement issued by the UNHCR.

Over the next eight days, eight flights will carry blankets, tents and other supplies from Adana, Turkey, to Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, from where they will be distributed by truck, the statement said. In addition, 525 metric tons of wheat flour and 45 metric tons of oils will be delivered separately by road.

UNHCR has been aiding displaced people in Armenia and Azerbaijan since December 1992; its total budget for Azerbaijan is $5.8 million for around 150,000 people.

According to a letter to the Security Council from Azerbaijan, Armenian armed forces again violated Azerbaijani territory on the night of 10-11 April. The troops entered the Zangelan district and launched a major offensive towards the villages of Kyollugyshlag and Razdere. Armenia's aggression, in spite of the Council's call for an end to hostilities, was a matter of serious concern, the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan said in the letter to the Council President. He demanded that Armenia withdraw its forces and end the aggression.

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Cyprus has protested an incident last week in the buffer zone of Nicosia, at which a Greek National Guardsman was killed by a soldier serving with the Turkish occupation forces in Cyprus.

In a letter to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations, A. J. Jacovides, said the tragic event underlines the need of maintaining the United Nations Peace-keeping Force (UNFICYP) on the island. The incident could affect the negotiations on a solution of the Cyprus problem which are scheduled to resume at Headquarters on 24 May.

The protest comes as the Security Council is discussing the future of UNFICYP, which is marred by severe financial problems. The force, which was established in 1964, is currently owed $204 million -- a situation described by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali as "highly unsatisfactory". In a recent letter to all United Nations member States, the Secretary-General stressed the vital peace-keeping role of UNFICYP and appealed for voluntary financial contributions.

UNFICYP's current mandate expires on 15 June.

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The Party of Democratic Kampuchea has allegedly left its compound in Phnom Penh due to security considerations. According to a spokesman for the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), an unsigned telegram had been received in which Khieu Samphan, the head of the Party, stated that due to the question of security, he and his staff were compelled to leave their compound in Phnom Penh.

The spokesman stated that UNTAC was willing to provide for the security of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea if this was indeed the reason for its leaving Phnom Penh.

* * *

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has launched an extended appeal for Rwanda, warning that 900,000 displaced people there are facing a major humanitarian catastrophe.

According to a statement issued by the ICRC in Geneva, the people that fled fighting between the Rwandan armed forces and the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) are dependant on outside aid for survival. Famine is imminent in the country and severe levels of malnutrition have already been detected in children under five.

The ICRC has increased its 1993 budget for Rwanda from 15.7 million Swiss francs to 127.5 million, the statement said. It is the ICRC's biggest relief action in Africa after Somalia and accounts for almost 30 per cent of the organization's total expenditure on the African continent this year.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1372
15 April 1993

THURSDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ President of Security Council announces debate in Security Council on Bosnia and Herzegovina next Monday and Tuesday; draft resolution on situation there to be acted upon on Monday, 26 April.

+ Secretary-General condemns recent "inexcusable assault" on civilians in town of Srebrenica which left some 56 people dead.

+ Major outbreak of fighting in various locations in Azerbaidjan, says Secretary-General in report on situation in Nagorno-Karabach; however, use of heavy weaponry not confirmed by the United Nations personnel, unable to gain access to fighting areas.

+ Secretary-General, in Rome, thanks Italy for supporting United Nations peace-keeping operations; says Security Council could speed creation of Yugoslavia war crimes tribunal.

+ International Observer Missions in South Africa concerned over escalating violence following murder of Chris Hani of South African ANC.

+ Planning Committee for World Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island States begins two-day organizational session today at Headquarters; Penny Wensley of Australia elected Chairman.

+ General Assembly allocates, as exceptional measure, $300 million for expanded United Nations Operation in Somalia, for period 1 May to 30 June; asks Secretary-General to submit cost estimates for remainder of mandate.

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The President of the Security Council, Jamsheed K.A. Marker of Pakistan, informed correspondents tonight that a large debate on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina would take place in the Security Council next Monday and Tuesday afternoons. All delegations are invited to participate.

(more)

For information media--not an official record

The President of the Council also announced that the draft resolution concerning the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina would be acted upon on Monday, 26 April.

* * *

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, in a statement issued this morning, has condemned the recent "inexcusable assault" on civilians in the town of Srebrenica during which some 56 people were killed.

He urgently called on the Bosnian Serb forces in the area to stop their "unjustifiable" attacks, which had occurred "despite explicit assurances to the contrary", and renewed his appeal to all concerned to co-operate with the efforts of the Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to restore a cease-fire and to allow free passage and the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance.

In a separate development, the United States Government has called for the early establishment of a "fair" war crimes tribunal for the prosecution of those responsible for the violations of international humanitarian law in former Yugoslavia.

In a letter to the Secretary-General, Madeleine K. Albright, the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations, stressed the Security Council had the authority under the United Nations Charter to adopt a resolution establishing such a tribunal

Such a resolution, she wrote, should require that States seek to "take any measures" to permit them to comply fully with orders of the tribunal, such as surrendering accused persons and producing evidence. These measures might include the adoption of domestic legislation or the conclusion of subsidiary treaty arrangements, Mrs. Albright said.
S/25575

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Because of the hostilities in certain areas of Nagorno-Karabach, United Nations personnel have been unable to visit the Kelbadjar district and establish the precise facts on the ground. It is clear, however, that there has been a major outbreak of fighting in various locations in Azerbaijan, outside the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh with the involvement of "more than local ethnic forces", says a new report by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali on the situation in Nagorno-Karabach. The report emphasizes however that such an involvement has not been confirmed.

In the report, dated 14 April, the Secretary-General also urges that unimpeded access to Kelbadjar be granted immediately to international relief organizations in order to provide humanitarian relief to an estimated 50,000 displaced persons.

(more)

"The conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh, involving both Armenia and Azerbaijan, can only be solved by peaceful means", says the report. The Secretary-General therefore urges all parties to end fighting and return to the negotiating table within the framework of the Minsk Conference of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and that CSCE monitors be deployed in the region.

The report has been prepared on the basis of information provided to the Secretary-General by the United Nations Representatives in Azerbaijan and Armenia.
S/25600

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The International Observer Missions in South Africa have expressed grave concern over the escalating violence following the murder last Saturday of Chris Hani, Secretary-General of the South African Communist Party and member of the National Executive of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC).

According to a press release issued at Headquarters, the observer missions of the United Nations, the Commonwealth, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the European Community were deeply distressed by the death of four people and the injury of over 250 in Soweto when police fired on a crowd after a "well-disciplined commemoration rally". The ready use of arms by the police in volatile circumstances ran counter to calls for restraint by the national leaders and the Commissioner of Police and would only exacerbate an already explosive situation, they said.

The observers condemned the destruction of property and acts causing injury and loss of life, and endorsed pleas that Mr. Hani be honoured by work to establish a democratic and non-racial South Africa. They urged a speedy conclusion to multiparty negotiations leading to elections.

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Continuing his visit to Italy, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali had meetings today in Rome with the President of Italy, the President of the Chamber of Deputies and the Minister of Defence. He expressed gratitude to Italian officials for supporting the United Nations and its peace-keeping operations, particularly in Somalia, Mozambique and Cambodia. Parliamentary support was important for the Organization, particularly as a way to mobilize public opinion, he stressed.

The Secretary-General also met today with his Special Representative for Mozambique, Aldo Ajello.

Yesterday, the Secretary-General told Italian officials that in order to speed the establishment of an international tribunal to deal with war crimes in the former Yugoslavia, he intended to submit the proposal to the Security Council, which could act immediately. Otherwise, if the tribunal were to be

created by an international convention, it could take 10 years before it became operative, he said.

The Secretary-General also stated that whenever the United Nations had neither the military nor the financial power to take action, a regional organization or group of countries had to be given the mandate to do so. However, he stressed that the United Nations had to maintain control over any action.

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The 1994 Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States must find strategies to deal with the special problems of those countries, the Preparatory Committee for the Conference was told this morning as it began its two-day organizational session.

The challenge for the Preparatory Committee was to identify and address those problems, which were not only environmental in nature but developmental as well, said Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, as he opened the session.

Speaking following her election as Committee Chairman, Penny Wensley (Australia) said the Global Conference was one of the first opportunities Governments had "to put their UNCED rhetoric to the test".

The Committee also proceeded to elect its four Vice-Chairmen. Its two-day organizational session should conclude tomorrow.

The objectives of the Conference - to be held in the Barbados next year - is to adopt plans and programmes to support the sustainable development of small island developing States and the appropriate use of their marine and coastal resources. The programmes aim also at enabling them to cope "effectively, creatively and sustainable with environmental changes" and to mitigate impacts and reduce the threats posed to marine and coastal resources.

* * *

The General Assembly today allocated $300 million to the expanded United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) for the period 1 May to 30 June. It did so by adopting a resolution in a report of the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary).

The funds were appropriated as an exceptional measure pending detailed budget estimates for UNOSOM II. The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to submit, by 15 June, cost estimates for the operation's mandate through 31 October and a report on its actual expenditures.

UNOSOM II will begin to take over from the Unified Task Force in Somalia on 1 May. It will monitor and enforce cease-fire and other agreements, and will increase the number of United Nations troops in the country from 715 to 28,000.

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CORRECTION:

In Wednesday Highlights, 14 April, first sentence of the first paragraphe of the story on Cyprus should have read: Cyprus has protested an incident last week in the buffer zone of Nicosia at which a Greek National Guardsman was killed by a soldier serving with the "Turkish occupation forces" in Cyprus.

Also, the beginning of the first sentence of the second paragraphe should have read: In a letter to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations, A.J. Jacovides, said the "tragic event"....

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1373
16 April 1993

FRIDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Security Council tonight unanimously declares Srebrenica and surroundings a safe area; demands immediate cessation of attacks by Bosnian Serb para-military units against that town; asks Secretary-General to increase UNPROFOR presence and decides to send Council mission to the area "to ascertain situation"; meanwhile, UNPROFOR prepares to move into Srebrenica after Bosnian Serbs agree, in principle, to deployment.

+ United Nations proposals to find solution to political crisis in Haiti "unfortunately have not received a positive reply", says Dante Caputo, Special Envoy of Secretaries-General of the United Nations and Organization of American States; to travel to New York and Washington for consultations.

+ Secretary-General, continuing Italian stay, visits Vatican and San Marino; meets Pope John Paul II and Captains Regents of San Marino.

+ Azerbaijan asks Security Council to demand that Armenia end its armed aggression and withdraw troops from "occupied Azerbaijani territory".

+ Planning Committee for Vienna World Conference on Human Rights will focus on final outcome of that Conference at two-week session in Geneva beginning Monday, 19 April.

+ Commission on Transnational Corporations, ending nineteenth session at Headquarters, stresses importance of foreign direct investment in privatization and in integrating economies in transition.

* * *

The Security Council tonight declared Srebrenica and its surroundings a safe area and demanded an immediate end to Bosnian Serb attacks on the town. It did so by unanimously adopting a resolution sponsored by Venezuela on behalf of the non-aligned members of the Council.

(more)



For information media—not an official record

The Council asked the Secretary-General to increase the presence of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Srebrenica in order to safeguard the civilian population, and to report urgently to the Council.

The Council also decided to send, as soon as possible, a mission of members of the Security Council to Bosnia and herzegovina "to ascertain the situation", and to report to the Council. It demanded unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and affirmed that such impediments constituted a grave breach of international humanitarian law.

The Council also condemned and rejected the "deliberate actions of the Bosnian Serb party to force the evacuation of the civilian population from Srebrenica and its surrounding areas" as part of its overall "abhorrent campaign of 'ethnic cleansing', and reaffirmed that those who committed such acts would be individually responsible for them.

The Council further demanded that all parties guarantee the safety and full freedom of movement of UNPROFOR and of all other United Nations personnel, as well as members of humanitarian organizations.

Earlier today, the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) had ordered troops to prepare to move into Srebrenica, which has been under attack from Bosnian Serb forces, according to a statement issued by UNPROFOR. The order followed contacts between Force Commander Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren, the President of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, and Radovan Karadzic, leader of the Bosnian Serbs, indicating the willingness of the Bosnian Serb authorities to authorize, in principle, the deployment of United Nations troops.

General Wahlgren has been in touch with the Serbian President as part of United Nations efforts to avert a major humanitarian tragedy in Srebrenica, the statement said. UNPROFOR has been trying to get the Bosnian Serbs to agree to the deployment of its troops in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina, following Security Council directives on 3 March and 3 April for UNPROFOR to increase its presence in the area.

General Wahlgren has ordered a company from the second Canadian battalion to move immediately to Tuzla, to be ready to enter Srebrenica tomorrow morning. United Nations observers said the town had been shelled today.

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Unfortunately, the proposals made by the United Nations to find a solution to the political crisis in Haiti have not received a positive reply, said Dante Caputo, the Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS), in a statement issued tonight at Headquarters.

Mr. Caputo, who is currently in Port-au-Prince, will be returning to New York to consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the

(more)

Secretary-General of the OAS, before going to Washington. The current situation requires a spirit of cooperation and flexibility, adds Mr. Caputo.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, continuing his eight-day Italian visit, today went to the Vatican, where he met with the Secretary of State. They discussed the forthcoming Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995, United Nations peace-keeping operations and refugee issues.

The Secretary-General also met with Pope John Paul II, who gave him a check for $300,000 in response to the appeal launched by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Secretary-General invited the Pontiff to visit Headquarters and they discussed the International Year of the Family.

The Secretary-General then travelled to San Marino, where he met with the Captains Regents of the Republic, several ministers and the country's Permanent Representative to the United Nations. Stressing that equality among Member States was one of the main principles of the Organization, the Secretary-General said San Marino "is ancient and small but is equal to the other members".

The Secretary-General was scheduled to return to Rome this evening.

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Azerbaijan has asked the Security Council to take "urgent measures" to end the bloodshed and save the lives of hundreds of thousands of Azerbaijani civilians.

Hassan A. Hassanov, the Azerbaijani Permanent Representative to the United Nations asked, in a letter to the Security Council, that it demand that Armenia immediately halt its armed aggression and withdraw all its troops from "occupied Azerbaijani territories" and that sanctions be imposed against Armenia if it does not comply. He asked that the Council continue its consideration of the situation, since Armenia had ignored the Council President's statement of 6 April and was stepping up its aggression.

Mr. Hassanov pledged that Azerbaijan would "refrain from any action that will obstruct a peaceful solution to the problem" and continue peace talks.

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The final outcome of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, to be held from 14 to 21 June in Vienna, will be the focus of discussion when the planning committee for the Conference begins a two-week session in Geneva on Monday, 19 April.

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The discussion will be based on the conclusions of the regional meetings for Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean which have been held during the last six months as part of the preparations of the Conference. At its previous meeting the planning committee approved the draft rules of procedure for the Conference, but was unable to finalize a draft provisional agenda.

The Vienna Conference on Human Rights will assess the progress made in the protection and promotion of human rights since the adoption of the 1948 Universal Declaration and identify obstacles to further progress.

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The Commission on Transnational Corporations has stressed the importance of foreign direct investment in privatization and in integrating economies in transition into the world economy. The Commission took that action under one of two draft texts approved, as it completed its nineteenth session at Headquarters yesterday. Both drafts will be considered by the Economic and Social Council at a later date.

The Council would also ask the Secretary-General, in coordination with multilateral financial institutions, to give priority to strengthening technical cooperation to assist developing countries create a favourable investment climate, especially in the service sector.

The Commission recommended that the Secretary-General's report on the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) as relating to transnational corporations, be transmitted to the Commission for Sustainable Development for consideration.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

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DH/1374
19 April 1993

MONDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen welcome Security Council's decision Saturday night to impose stronger sanctions against Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) unless Bosnian Serbs sign peace plan and end hostilities in eastern Bosnia; meanwhile, Council begins two-day open debate on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

+ Secretary-General seriously concerned about Haitian military's negative response to Special Envoy's peace plan; rejects dilatory tactics in search for political solution to crisis.

+ In Rome, Secretary-General discusses South African situation with Inkatha leader Chief Buthelezi; appeals once more for meeting between Chief Buthelezi and ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

+ Secretary-General addresses high-level panel on African Development in Rome; holds talks with Foreign Ministers of Italy and Tunisia.

+ International Committee of the Red Cross condems rocket attack on Kabul hospital; reminds Afghan parties of legal obligation to spare civilians and civilian property.

+ World Summit for Social Development to be held on 11 and 12 March 1995 in Copenhagen; to be preceded by meeting of high-level officials.

+ Mandate of United Nations Fish Stocks Conference, to be held in July, is to resolve festering problems of high seas fishing, says Chairman of new Conference, as it begins five-day organizational session.

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Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen have welcomed the Security Council's decision on Saturday night to impose stronger sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). unless the Bosnian Serbs sign the peace plan and end hostilities in eastern Bosnia, according to Fred Eckhard, their spokesman.

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The Council, acting under the enforcement provisions of the United Nations Charter, set next Monday as a deadline for compliance with its demands. Thirteen members of the Council voted in favour of the resolution, with the Russian Federation and China abstaining. The tightened sanctions regime would prevent diversion to that country of commodities and products, by land and sea, and freeze all its funds held in other Member States.

Meanwhile, Mr. Eckhard said the two Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on former Yugoslavia, Mr. Vance and Lord Owen, had been concerned at reports of fighting between Muslim and Bosnian Croat troops yesterday. However, President Izetbegovic and the Bosnian Croat leader, Mate Boban, had agreed to a cease-fire and there were indications that fighting had calmed down as of yesterday.

Also, a number of speakers taking part in the Security Council's open debate this afternoon on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, have deplored the military actions undertaken in Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Bosnian Serb side and have stressed the necessity of taking steps to put an end to the current situation there.

The decision to hold the debate, which is expected to last for two days and is open to participation by all Member States, was announced by the Council President Jamsheed K.A. Marker (Pakistan) last on Thursday. The meeting was initially requested by the members of the Non-Aligned caucus in the Security Council - namely Cape Verde, Djibouti, Morocco, Pakistan and Venezuela.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali is seriously concerned about the inflexible response of Haiti's military authorities to the United Nations plan to solve the crisis in the country, according to a statement issued today at Headquarters. The plan was presented to the military last week by Dante Caputo, Special Envoy for Haiti, who then reported to the Secretary-General on the Haitian reaction to the plan.

The negative response raised doubts about the willingness of Haiti's de facto authorities to move forward in the search for a political solution to the crisis, the Secretary-General said. He stressed that he was unwilling to engage in dilatory tactics.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali met yesterday in Rome with Chief Mangosutu Gatsha Buthelezi, President of the Inkatha Freedom Party, who expressed his concerns regarding the situation in South Africa, according to a statement issued by a spokesman for the Secretary-General. Lucas M. Mangope, President of the Christian Democratic Party of Bophuthatswana, also participated in the meeting.

(more)

Discussion touched on events following the murder of Chris Hani, Secretary-General of the South African Communist Party and senior official in the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, and on developments relating to the National Peace Accord, the statement said. Chief Buthelezi expressed his appreciation for the role of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA).

The Secretary-General appealed once again for an early meeting between Chief Outhelezi and Nelson Mandela, President of the ANC, and expressed the hope that South Africa's problems would be settled through broad-based dialogue.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, in comments made to the press on Saturday in Rome, said the United Nations was monitoring the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina closely and "would do everything" to find a rapid solution.

He made the remarks following a meeting with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo at which they discussed the current world problems, including the situation in Cambodia and Libya. Mr. Boutros-Ghali thanked the Italian Government for its contribution not only to peace-keeping forces in Somalia and in Mozambique, but also to the police force in Cambodia.

Earlier that day, the Secretary-General opened the Panel of High-Level Personalities on African Development, held at the World Food Programme (WFP) Headquarters on 17 and 18 April. He then met with the Foreign Minister of Tunisia, Habib Ben Yahia, for a discussion of the Palestinian question, Libya, Bosnia and Herzegovina and African problems.

Later Saturday, the Secretary-General met with Amos Wako, his Personal Envoy to East Timor, who briefed him on his recent visit to Indonesia and East Timor. The briefing was in preparation for the Secretary-General's meeting with the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia and Portugal in Rome on 21 April.

The Secretary-General would spend all day today and tomorrow at the meeting of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), which will focus on the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and programmes of humanitarian assistance, particularly the work of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and Coordination.

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The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has strongly condemned last Friday's rocket attack on the Karte Seh hospital in Kabul, Afghanistan, and any other attack on civilians or medical facilities. According to a press release issued by the ICRC, four rockets were fired at the hospital during visiting hours, killing three people and injuring 44.

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Following the attack, the ICRC contacted the parties concerned and reminded them of their obligation under international humanitarian law to spare civilians and civilian property, particularly medical facilities, the statement said.

The ICRC has been working in Kabul since 1988 and supplies two of its five hospitals. The two treat most of the people wounded in the city.

* * *

The World Summit for Social Development will be held on 11 and 12 March 1995 in Copenhagen, Denmark, the Preparatory Committee for the Summit decided at the end of its one-week session. The Summit will be preceded by a meeting of representatives of Heads of State and Government or other officials from 6 to 10 March.

The General Assembly decided last year to convene the World Summit and established the Preparatory Committee, which is open to all Member States and members of specialized agencies. The Secretary-General established a Trust Fund for the Summit, which will be used to finance the participation of the least developed countries.

The Summit's core issues are the alleviation of poverty, the expansion of productive employment and the promotion of social integration, particularly for disadvantaged groups.

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Resolving the festering problems of high seas fishing in order to implement the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea was the mandate of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, the Chairman of the new Conference said this morning as it began its five-day organizational session.

Satya N. Nandan (Fiji) told the Conference, following his election as Chairman, that high seas fisheries could continue to produce maximum sustainable yield if sound management were practised by all States concerned.

Opening the session, Carl-August Fleischhauer, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel, called for creative and imaginative approaches in addressing the tasks facing the Conference in order to ensure its success.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

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20 April 1993

TUESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ As Security Council ends two-day debate on Bosnia and Herzegovina, representative of Yugoslav Federal Republic (Serbia and Montenegro) says discussion was staged "to comdemn only one side"; representative of Denmark warns that if Serb position is unchanged on Monday, 26 April, stronger sanctions will take immediate effect.

+ General Assembly approves joint United Nations/OAS civilian Mission to Haiti to verify that country's human rights record; allocates $19.1 million for its cost.

+ Bulgarian UNTAC soldier killed and five others injured in attack on village of New Oral; in two separate incidents, United Nations Observers and Civilian Police Monitors attacked by National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, according to UNTAC spokesman.

+ All is "on schedule" for referendum in Eritrea this weekend, according to Samir Sanbar, Secretary-General's Special Representative for Eritrea.

+ Secretary-General, in address to High-Level Panel on African Development in Rome, asks for concrete advice to tackle themes of key importance to Africa without adding new bureaucracies.

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Dragomir Djokic, the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to the United Nations, told the Security Council this afternoon that members of the Council had staged a debate whose sole aim was "apparently to condemn only one side". He addressed the Council as it concluded its discussion of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which began yesterday.

Resolution 820 (1993) continued to "arbitrarily condemn" the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for its alleged involvement in the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Djokic pointed out, although it was evident that his country could not be held responsible either for the outbreak or the continuation of

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the bloodshed in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was an ethnic, religious and civil war, he said, in which the three nations making up the Republic -- Serbs, Croats and Muslims - were all taking part. That was exemplified by the fierce fighting between the Croats and the Muslim forces despite their agreement on military cooperation and joint military activities, he said.

The Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations, Bent Haakonsen, warned that if the Serb position was unchanged on Monday, 26 April, the full weight of the stronger sanctions would immediately be felt. The European Community, of which Denmark currently holds the Presidency, had already made preparations for the sanctions to be fully implemented "for as long as it takes for decision-makers in Serbia and for the Bosnian Serbs to come to their senses".

Mr. Hakonsen said the twelve EC Members had repeatedly stated that a negotiated settlement was the only solution to the Yugsolav crisis. "The time for full commitment to the Vance/Owen peace plan is now", Mr. Hakonsen said. Denmark, as well as other European countries, had committed troops and millions of dollars in humanitarian assistance to the suffering population in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Slavi Pashovski (Bulgaria) said the Council's decision to tighten sanctions if the Bosnian Serbs did not sign the peace plan, when put into effect, would almost totally cut Bulgaria's transportation links with the rest of Europe. A mechanism should be created to assist the States most affected by those sanctions in overcoming their hardships.

Echoing that statement, Victor H. Batiouk (Ukraine) said that, as a result of the sanctions, one of the major shipping companies of the Ukraine, with assets of $2 billion, was on the verge of economic collapse.

Addressing the Council yesterday, the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mohamed Sacirbey, said the international community was legally obligated to take steps to halt the genocide and aggression taking place in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The current mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia was neither adequate nor appropriate, he went on. Band-aids were an appropriate temporary response to some wounds to stop the bleeding, but became irrelevant when new and ever more vicious wounds were being inflicted.

The two-day debate follows the Council's decisions over the weekend to declare Srebrenica a safe area and to strengthen sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia if the Bosnian Serbs do not sign the peace plan and end hostilities. The debate was initially requested last Thursday by the Non-Aligned Caucus in the Council -- Cape Verde, Djibouti, Morocco, Pakistan and Venezuela.

* * *

The General Assembly this morning decided that the United Nations will participate in an international Civilian Mission to Haiti, jointly with the

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Organization of American States (OAS). The mission will verify Haiti's compliance with its international human rights obligations. The Assembly also allocated $19.1 million dollars in expenditure for the Mission.

In adopting the resolution without a vote, the Assembly authorized the deployment and asked the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to expedite and strengthen the United Nations presence in Haiti. It also called for the early return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to resume his constitutional functions.

In a statement to the Assembly, the representative of Haiti said the coup d'état in September 1991 had resulted in over 3,000 people being massacred and had created more than 50,000 refugees. Haitians, today, could be beaten, violated and killed at the whim of those in power. State coffers were being systematically plundered and ports and airports used to facilitate drug trafficking. In fact, only crime prospered in the country, he said.

Member States taking part in the discussion, while supporting the deployment of the Civilian Mission to Haiti, said the situation there remained grave due to the lack of cooperation by the de facto regime. If the situation did not improve, speakers warned, stronger measures to resolve the Haitian crisis, such as a blockade to enforce the economic sanctions against Haiti, could be considered.

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A Bulgarian soldier serving with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) was killed yesterday and five others injured in an attack on the UNTAC District Headquarters in the village of New Oral, a spokesman for UNTAC said today. The 24-year old Vencislav Angelov Mirchev died instantly as a result of the explosion of an anti-tank grenade.

During the attack, the UNTAC District Headquarters was fired at and the building was then ransacked and looted. Two UNTAC prefabricated buildings were also sprayed with bullets, said the spokesman.

Two other incidents took place yesterday, according to the spokesman. At one incident, a joint patrol of five Civilian Police Monitors and three United Nations Military Observers travelling in two vehicles came under fire from a group believed to be the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK), while they were talking to local people.

Later yesterday, two United Nations Military Observers and their interpreter were ambushed by four armed NADK soldiers who forced them out of their vehicle at gunpoint. The NADK then fired some shots in the ground in front of the group before taking possession of their car and driving away, the spokesman said.

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All is "on schedule and on track" for the referendum to take place in Eritrea from 23 to 25 April, according to Samir Sanbar, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Eritrea.

In addition to a core of 21 observers already in Eritrea, one hundred observers -- from 35 different countries -- had arrived in the country and the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the Referendum in Eritrea (UNOVER) was preparing the final phase prior to the referendum. Briefings had been conducted for observers, who had been assigned to the different regions.

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For over 30 years, aid and assistance had "poured into Africa with seemingly little effect", Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali told a panel of High-Level personalities on African Development in Rome over the weekend. The panel, which is the Secretary-General's think-tank on African development, held a two-day meeting at the World Food Programme (WFP) headquarters in the Italian capital.

Donors had lost optimism because many recipients had become trapped in "a damaging cycle of dependence", the Secretary-General said. The whole notion of development was "wasteful, paternalistic and lacking dynamism" and more visible results must be achieved rapidly. He asked the panel for concrete advice to tackle the themes of key importance to Africa without adding new bureaucracies. He also called on the international community to "move away from approaches which have been tried and failed".

The Panel, which was established last December, meets twice a year to assist and advice the Secretary-General on issues of Africa's economic and social development.

The Government of Japan will host an International Conference on African Development in Tokyo in October, which will be attended by ministers from Africa and representatives from major donor countries.

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United Nations

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21 April 1993

WEDNESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ In Presidential statement, Security Council expresses "deep concern" over outbreak of hostilities between Bosnian forces and Bosnian Croat units; strongly condemns new violence and demands immediate end to hostilities.

+ Secretary-General welcomes decision of Palestinians to participate in Middle East peace negotiations resuming in Washington D.C. on 27 April; in separate development, Palestinian Observer says decision by PLO is based on expectation that Israel's attitude would change.

+ UNPROFOR Force Commander says United Nations forces have completed demilitarization of Srebrenica in accordance with 17 April agreement between Serb and Bosnian Presidency forces.

+ Foreign Ministers of Portugal and Indonesia, meeting with Secretary-General in Rome, agree to continue efforts to solve question of East Timor at further meeting in New York on 17 September.

+ Effective peace-keeping requires adequate resources and advance planning, Security Council President tells Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations.

+ Bulgaria condemns attack on 2 April against UNTAC Military Contingent in Cambodia in which three Bulgarian soldiers were killed and three others seriously wounded.

+ Turkish forces not responsible for the shooting incident of 8 April, at which Greek Cypriot National Guard soldier was killed, says letter transmitted to Secretary-General by Turkish Mission.

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Security Council members have expressed "deep concern" over reports of outbreak of military hostilities between Bosnian governmental forces and

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For information media--not an official record

Bosnian Croat paramilitary units north and west of Sarajevo, and dismay at reports of atrocities and killings carried out in the area.

In a Presidential statement read out this evening by the Council President Jamsheed K.A. Marker of Pakistan, the members of the Council strongly condemned this new outbreak of violence and demanded that both sides cease immediately those hostilities. The Council also called upon all the parties to cooperate with the current efforts undertaken by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and Lord Owen, Co-Chairman of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia to reach a cease-fire and settle the conflict.

The members of the Council also demanded that the Bosnian Serbs fully implement resolution 819 (1993), including the immediate withdrawal from the areas surrounding Srebrenica, and allow UNPROFOR personnel unimpeded access to the town.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has welcomed the decision of the Palestinians to participate in the Middle East peace negotiations, which will resume in Washington D.C. on 27 April.

In a statement issued today at Headquarters, the Secretary-General said the decision was "a courageous step" in favour of the peaceful solution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects, in conformity with Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

In a related development, Nasser Al-Kidwa, Permanent Observer for Palestine, told the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People that the decision by the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate in the talks was based on the expectation that certain promises would be fulfilled and that there would be a change in Israel's attitude.

At its meeting this morning, the Committee also heard a report on the Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations International NGO meeting on the Question of Palestine and approved the programme for the forthcoming International NGO Meeting, which will be held from 25 to 27 August. The programme for the Seventh United Nations European Regional NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine, to be held on 23 and 24 August, was also approved.

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The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) has completed the demilitarization of the eastern Bosnian town of Srebrenica and has evacuated about 500 sick and wounded from the area, UNPROFOR Force Commander Lars-Eric Wahlgren said today.

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According to a press release issued by UNPROFOR, 170 United Nations troops, civilian police and military observers had been deployed in Srebrenica since the cease-fire agreement took effect on 18 April to collect weapons, ammunitions, mines, explosives and combat supplies. Humanitarian aid convoys had been entering the town since Sunday.

The agreement, mediated by UNPROFOR and signed on 17 April by representatives of the Serb forces and the Bosnian Presidency forces, specified that the demilitarization of Srebrenica be completed within 72 hours and carried out under the control of UNPROFOR.

* * *

Talks on East Timor were held today in Rome under the auspices of Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali with the Foreign Ministers of Portugal and Indonesia. According to a statement issued at Headquarters, the parties discussed, among other things, possible confidence-building measures as a means of fostering an atmosphere in which the substance of the questions can be addressed. The Ministers agreed to meet again on 17 September in New York. Prior to this, talks will be held at Headquarters between representatives of the two Governments.

The talks are part of the Secretary-General's ongoing efforts to seek a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable settlement to the question of East Timor.

Following this morning's meetings, the Secretary-General left Rome for Brussels for a three-day official visit to Belgium.

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Since adequate resources and advance planning were needed for the effective implementation of peace-keeping operations, the Security Council hoped that Member States would respond positively to the Secretary-General's plan to institute a system of stand-by forces and to strengthen peace-keeping staff, Council President Jamsheed Marker (Pakistan) said this morning.

In his address to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, Mr. Marker stressed that fact-finding missions could play an important role in preventive diplomacy by enabling the Secretary-General to meet his responsibilities and the Council to facilitate its deliberations.

A number of representatives called on the United Nations to offer greater support and legitimacy to the peace-keeping efforts of regional organizations. The Russian Federation delegate argued that responsibility for maintaining peace should be decentralized. Since the demand for this type of services far exceeded the United Nations capacities, he said, improved coordination of efforts with regional organizations was required. He noted that in Tajikistan, for instance, the Russian Federation's military contingent had already taken on a peace-keeping role.

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Bulgaria has condemned the attack on 2 April against the Military Contingent of the United Nations Transitional Auhority in Cambodia (UNTAC) in Phum Prek, Kompong Speu Province, in which three Bulgarian soldiers were killed and three others were seriously wounded.

The Bulgarian Foreign Ministry said in a statement that the "premeditated and cruel assassination" of members of the Bulgarian contingent was a grave defiance of the human goals of the United Nations peace-keeping operations. However, Bulgaria would continue to contribute further to the "noble tasks" of UNTAC.

The statement was transmitted to the President of the Security Council by the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations, Slavi Pashovski, in a letter, dated 8 April.
S/25565

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The Turkish forces are not responsible for the shooting incident on 8 April, at which a Greek Cypriot National Guard soldier was killed, says a letter transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Mission of Turkey.

According to the letter, the "unfortunate incident" occurred when a couple of Greek Cypriot soldiers came within a few meters of a Turkish-manned sentry post "in clear violation of the buffer zone" separating Turkish and Greek Cypriot positions, and despite several warnings not to do so.

The letter went on to say that the incident was immediately "exploited" by the Greek Cypriot side, with further violations of the buffer zone in the ensuing days. Those "provocative" actions "further aggravate the existing lack of trust and confidence between the two sides", said the letter, urging the Greek Cypriot side to "exercise restraint and common sense" and to avoid actions which "adversely affect inter-communal peace and tranquillity".

The letter was signed by Mustafa Kemal Gökeri, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Last week, the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations, A.J. Jacovides, had, in a letter to the Secretary-General, protested the shooting incident.
S/25628

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